

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Sixth Bristol Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Sixth Bristol Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 2.9% (3,604) reside in the Sixth Bristol Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (685) of Sixth Bristol Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 67.4% of admissions from the Sixth Bristol Representative District were male and 32.6% were female.
- Over 69.5% of admissions were between the ages of 21-39.
- 83.3% of admissions were white non-Latino, 5.9% were black non-Latino, 7.4% were Latino, 0.4% were Asians, and 3.1% were other racial categories.
- 65.2% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 10.7% were married, and 14.9% reported not to be married now.
- 44.4% of admissions had less than high school education, 42.2% completed high school, and 13.4% had more than high school education.
- 19.8% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 17.3% of those admitted were homeless.
- 15.9% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

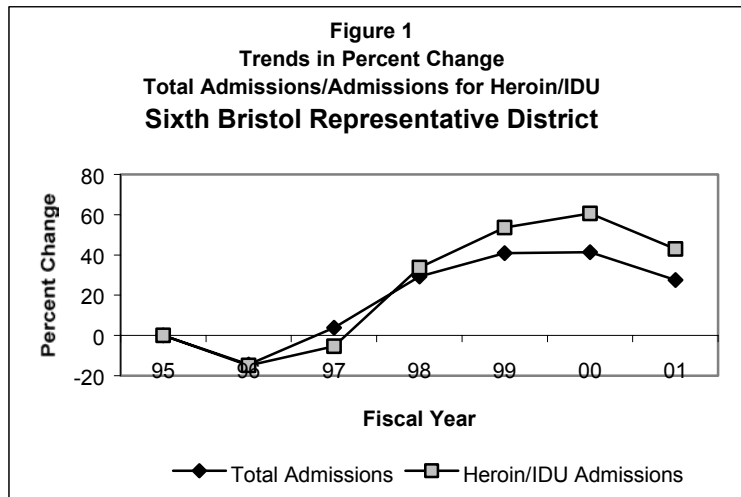
- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Sixth Bristol Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Sixth Bristol Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	2,827	2,172	1,196	992	160	1,635	1,099
FY '96	2,419	1,813	988	758	172	1,320	1,007
FY '97	2,934	2,105	1,031	899	223	1,418	1,167
FY '98	3,655	2,442	1,213	1,063	225	2,021	1,635
FY '99	3,982	2,696	1,438	1,407	360	2,316	1,884
FY '00	3,996	2,613	1,284	1,381	530	2,389	2,002
FY '01	3,604	2,146	1,058	1,110	406	2,124	1,783

- Since FY 1996, residents of Sixth Bristol Representative District reported a steady increase in crack and heroin use, with a notable peak in FY 2000. Crack use more than doubled, and heroin use increased by 30%.
- Between FY 1996 and FY 2001, admissions reporting alcohol, marijuana and cocaine use increased by 18%, 7% and 46%, respectively.

Heroin and Injection Drug Use:

Figure 1 below shows the proportional increases in all admissions in the Sixth Bristol Representative District and the proportional increase in admissions reporting heroin and injection drug use, a factor driving increases in HIV¹.



- Total treatment admission for all modalities rose 27% between FY 1995 and FY 2001. During the same period, admissions for heroin and injection drug use treatment increased by 43%.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Sixth Bristol Representative District.

	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	30.6%	55.3%	5.7%	4.4%	1.7%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While alcohol, marijuana and crack as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, heroin and cocaine was higher within your District.

¹ The Schneider Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University, 2000